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Entirely Justified

THE Democrats are celebrating their victory with a good deal of noise. They ought to if noise will drown their own thoughts. Let us see.

To help win his re-election the Democratic president went back on his own formally expressed ideas; prostituted his own dignity; debased the sovereignty of the Great Republic, and assessed the people \$60,000,000 per annum to gain the votes of the members of some labor unions.

It involved, moreover, the most corrupt bargain ever entered into by a president of the United States.

For more than three score years the one fixed principle of the Democratic party has been opposition to a protective tariff. This year it bartered away this principle to the sugar trust, the consideration being from nine to twelve electoral votes.

It went into control endorsing free tolls on the Panama canal for American coast shippers. At the beck of the overland railroads it reversed that profession and rushed a measure through congress levying the tolls.

It went into office promising a merchant marine which should be worthy of the country, and was to run and prosper without subsidies or bounties.

The sudden breaking out of a great foreign war made clear how much this country had suffered and was still suffering for want of such marine, but the party in power watched and waited two years, and then passed a bill providing for such marine to be run on the private account of the government.

The party went into power promising not to disturb any legitimate enterprise, and never rested until it placed this country on a free trade basis. That is, all except the sugar trust and rice that grows luxuriantly all the way from the swamps of Georgia and Florida to the Pacific ocean.

It went into power promising absolute economy and though it passed an income tax law which it claims has gathered through taxation from the men of property \$250,000,000 and has spent the last cent of it in the ordinary expenses of the government.

It promised the people cheaper food and clothing.

It permitted the brigands of Mexico to rob and murder American citizens at will, then went into the late campaign claiming the people's gratitude and confidence because it had kept the country out of war. And the result justified Villa's remark that Americans are white Chinamen and the world's conclusion that the men of the United States are "too proud to fight," and that the way to win in the United States is to appeal to the yellow streak in the people. The party is justified in making noisy clamors over its victory.

Great Britain Glad

THE states where the great manufacturing plants are situated and the millions of employees find places to work, all went for Mr.

Hughes except Ohio. The trouble with Ohio for fifteen years past has been a surplus of statesmen. Since the big war Ohio has had five native sons for presidents and now when the Republican party gives the nomination to anyone from some other state, Ohio feels it a duty to resent what she holds as an obvious wrong. Then she has her local factions within the party, and they are so bitter that they cannot forget the welfare of the country is at stake. This year their quarrels have been most contemptible. But no matter; we merely wanted to call attention to the fact that the states on which labor most depends for wages, all but one went for Mr. Hughes. Even New Jersey with its Princeton prestige could not stand the economic policies of the Democracy. Her voters realized what conditions would now have been had not the war in Europe come, what they will be when that war stops.

No wonder the London press is rejoiced over the result of our election. Since the great war began and the German merchant ships have been forced to cover, Great Britain's merchant marine has been doing an immense business and Great Britain has recovered her old prestige on the sea, and in the estimation of foreign countries, especially those of Spanish America. All she lacked was the full swing of the United States; her carrying trade on the sea and practically free trade on land. Hence she feared greatly the election of Mr. Hughes and rejoices correspondingly over the re-election of one who has proven that he favors all her ideas. But the great manufacturing states, all save Ohio, showed by their votes that under an extended Democratic rule was their especial fear when Europe shall cease fighting and begins to recuperate by the foreign trade that will be resumed, chief of these will be Great Britain and hence her present satisfaction over the result of our election, which is a guarantee of practically free trade and the continued trade rule of the seas.

The Republicans of Ohio, at least a mighty contingent of them should be sent to a reform school.

Why The Grouch

SAYS a good Democratic friend: "O, do not belly ache! A good American should accept cheerfully the verdict of the people at the polls even if personally disappointed with the result."

That is eminently true, but it hurts a little when fifteen men, none of whom are known as great statesmen, virtually cast the votes of several hundred thousands of supposedly free men.

Shortly after the war of the Rebellion, a gentleman from Alabama went to New York City to try to raise money for a really promising enterprise. He was told that his enterprise really seemed a promising one, but there would be grave doubts about his obtaining the money. When he asked why, he was told that it was because of social conditions in Alabama, to which he responded: "Now the North ought to get over those prejudices. I assure you, sah, we in the South have. On my honor, sah, the nigger is just as free to vote in the South as any white man. Of course we do

not count the nigger's vote but we do not interfere with his voting, sah."

The trouble here is that the majority here vote on proxies and too many of these are issued to satisfy the people who believe that the freedom of this country rests on an untrammelled ballot.

In the late election those who held and voted those proxies not only voted against their own convictions of right but against the convictions of the chief working hosts of this republic, and their ballots record a crime against free institutions.

Our Nation's Financial Position

MR. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, in a long article in the New York Times, declares that the United States leads in financial power, and that to say our prosperity rests on war orders is indefensible.

If he means to say that just now the United States has more money than any other power, that is doubtless correct.

But if he means to say that the vast sums did not come from war orders, or that, without any war in Europe we should now have the tremendous surplus, any boy of sixteen can see that he is talking through his hat.

And when he says that the United States leads in financial power, does he mean that this lead is permanent or due entirely to the present war and will swiftly pass when peace is restored, or that we shall continue to hold that position?

Let us consider for a moment the real situation. When the war broke out both Great Britain and Germany were installed strongly in countries all around the world. They had lines of fast steamers running to all important ports. They had mercantile houses established in all important ports; they had banks in very many foreign ports, and their citizens were interested in railroads, lands, mines, cities and multifold other forms of properties in all countries of promise.

Now what will prevent their resuming all the business that the war stopped, in all those countries when peace is restored?

And how has the United States been preparing to compete with those countries in foreign lands when the war stops?

Has she or have her citizens established any banks or trading stations in any of them? Have the eyes of the people of those countries become accustomed to the sight of the American flag on American ships in their ports? What have we done to win either the respect, confidence or affection of the people of those lands? How many people in say South America, who live back one hundred miles from the coast, know that there is such country as the United States, or aught of the wealth and power of the Great Republic?

A boor may find a treasure-trove, but if he keeps it locked up what does it avail him, or how does it increase the respect for or trust in him?

Mr. McAdoo is a sanguine gentleman, but he has long been in the public eye and up to date has never established a reputation for superior genius or profound statesmanship.